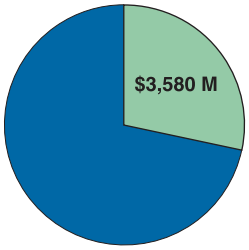
Goal 2 FY 2001 Obligations



Note: EPA FY 2001 Total Obligations were $9,007 million

GOAL 2: CLEAN AND SAFE WATER

All Americans will have drinking water that is clean and safe to drink. Effective protection of America's rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, and coastal and ocean waters will sustain fish, plants, and wildlife, as well as recreational, subsistence, and economic activities. Watersheds and their aquatic ecosystems will be restored and protected to improve human health, enhance water quality, reduce flooding, and provide habitat for wildlife.

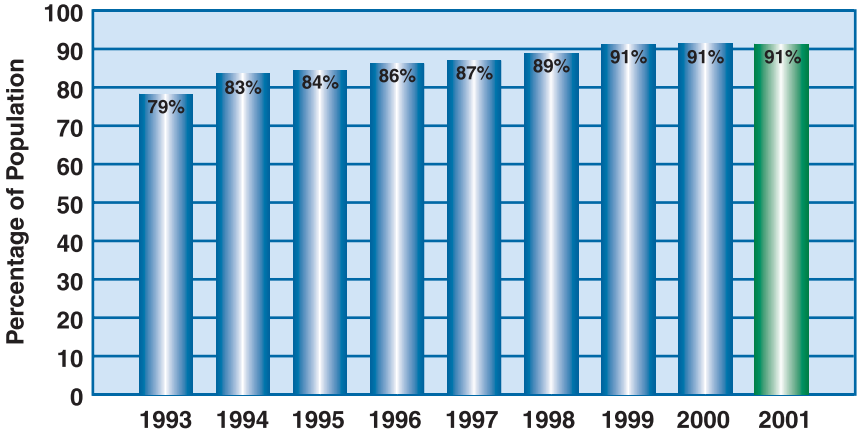
PROGRESS TOWARD STRATEGIC GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

EPA has made important strides in focusing its efforts (as well as those of its state and tribal partners) on achieving measurable environmental results. Toward this end the Agency is taking important steps to translate the activities of EPA, states, tribes, and regulated entities into measurable intermediate outcomes, such as the number of people receiving safe drinking water, the number of healthy watersheds, and reduced pollutant loadings to water. EPA made progress in FY 2001 toward its strategic objectives in the area of clean and safe water. In coming years the Agency expects to continue to improve the quality and availability of data and the management of its programs to achieve its goals and objectives.

States, tribes, local communities, drinking water systems, and EPA work together to improve the quality and safety of drinking water in the United States. In FY 2001 more than 240 million people (91 percent of people served) received water from community water systems that reported no violations of EPA's health-based standards. Water systems maintained this high level of achievement even in spite of increasing demand for drinking water from a growing population.

Despite significant efforts, nearly 40 percent of the Nation's assessed waters still do not meet water quality goals established by states under the Clean Water Act (CWA). According to states, pollution from nonpoint sources remains the single largest cause of poor water quality, preventing EPA from meeting its water quality goals and depriving people of clean water for economic uses, recreation, and drinking water. However EPA can report some progress in this area. In FY 2001 more than 80 percent of assessed waters in 510 watersheds met all water quality standards. This is an increase from the 501 watersheds reported in 1998. (Ambient water data are reported every 2 years.) EPA also published the first-ever criteria to support state water quality standards

Population Served by Community Water Systems Providing Drinking Water That Meets All Applicable Health-Based Standards



SUMMARY PROFILE: 2000 NATIONAL WATER QUALITY INVENTORY REPORT TO CONGRESS DRAFT DECEMBER 2001					
Waterbody Type	**Total Size**	**Amount Assessed (% of Total)**	**Good* (% of Assessed)**	**Good but Threatened* (% of Assessed)**	**Polluted* (% of Assessed)**
River (miles)	3,692,830	699,946 (19%)	367,129 (52%)	59,504 (9%)	269,258 (38%)
Lakes (acres)	40,603,722	17,101,689 (42%)	8,049,440 (47%)	1,349,173 (8%)	7,702,370 (45%)
Estuaries (sq. miles)	87,369	31,072 (36%)	14,294 (46%)	1,024 (3%)	15,722 (51%)
Coastal Shoreline (miles)	58,618	3,218 (5.5%)	2,518 (78%)	237 (7%)	434 (13%)
Great Lakes Shoreline (miles)	5,521	5,066 (92%)	0	1,095 (22%)	3,955 (78%)
Wetlands (acres)	274,000,000**	8,227,322 (3%)	4,816,227 (59%)	22,921 (0.3%)	3,388,174 (41%)

* Includes waterbodies assessed as not attainable for one or more uses.
** From Dahl, T.E., 1990. *Wetlands Losses in the United States 1780's to 1980's.* U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service.

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding and because not all states report on summary of use support for all waters assessed.

for nutrients, which should help states and tribes develop water quality standards to reduce point and nonpoint source pollution.

In FY 2001 the Agency continued work on innovative ways to reduce pollutant discharges through a focus on key areas such as Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations and the integration of local pretreatment and storm water programs. Innovations such as the use of trading, environmental management systems, watershed-based approaches, and increased efficiencies from electronic data reporting should result in the development of timely, high-quality permits for a variety of sources and, ultimately, continued reductions in pollutant loadings.

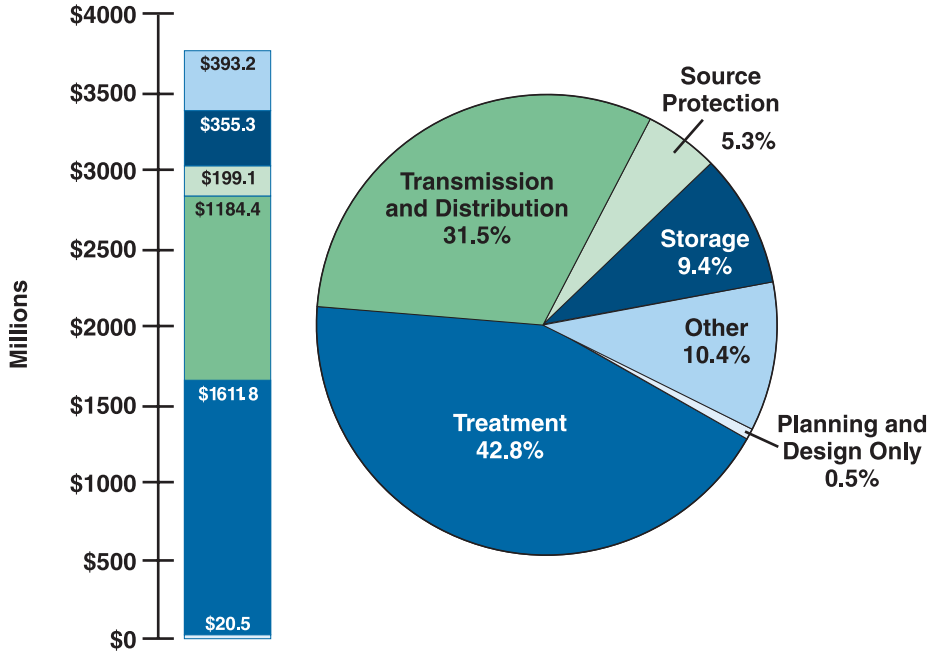
FY 2001 PERFORMANCE

The first line of defense in protecting public health from unsafe drinking water—and the most cost-effective approach—is to prevent pollution at the source. In FY 2001 more than 2,000 community water systems serving in excess of 17 million people began to implement specific source water protection plans based on completed assessments of the condition and vulnerability of drinking water sources. States must complete assessments for all sources of drinking water by FY 2003. EPA and states also protected underground sources of drinking water by plugging almost 3,000 underground injection wells and closing or issuing permits for more than 11,000 others.

Also during FY 2001 drinking water utilities completed 469 infrastructure improvement projects using funds from the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund (DWSRF). Through the DWSRF states supported 838 completed projects—over 50 percent more than the FY 2001 cumulative target of 550—to help ensure that public water systems maintain their capacity to meet new and existing standards.

Efforts to protect and improve water resources require both nationwide and geographically specific efforts. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TDMLs) are the centerpiece of national efforts to protect and enhance ambient water quality, establishing the analytical basis for decisions on pollution reductions necessary to meet water quality standards. In FY 2001, 2,306 TMDLs were developed. Since 1999 states and EPA have more than tripled the number of TMDLs developed each year. States have identified 20,000 water bodies in the United States,

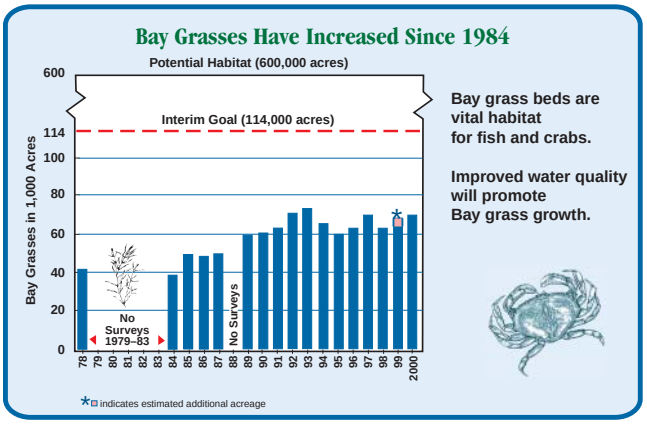
Types of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Projects: Dollars Loaned from 1997 to 2001



representing more than 300,000 river and shore miles and 5 million lake acres, as not meeting water quality standards for their designated uses.

Coastal counties are growing three times faster than others, and EPA and its partners help ensure that these diverse and unique coastal resources can continue to support healthy populations of wildlife and perform the economic, environmental, and aesthetic functions on which coastal populations depend. Under the National Estuary Program, 70,000 acres of habitat were preserved, restored, or created in FY 2001, exceeding the target. This increase comes in addition to the 400,000 acres protected in past years and represents a significant step toward helping to reverse the decline in coastal habitat quality and quantity across the United States.

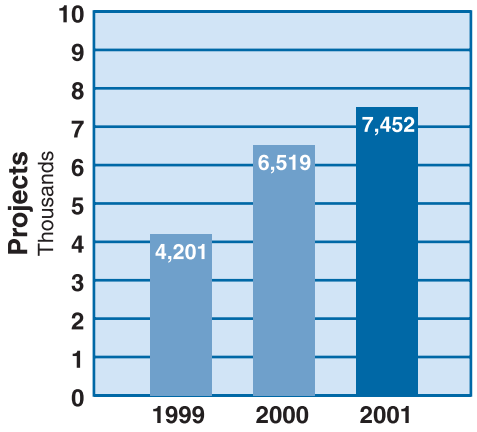
EPA and its partners also focused attention on specific water bodies. In FY 2001, more than 400,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediment were remediated in the Great Lakes, which should result in safer fish to eat. (Refer to the Goal 6 chapter for more details.) States along the Gulf of Mexico implemented watershed restoration strategies in 37 priority impaired coastal river and estuary segments, far exceeding the target of 14. In the Chesapeake Bay 711 miles of stream bank and shoreline were restored with riparian forest buffers, exceeding the target of 616 miles. The Bay Program also increased acres of submerged aquatic vegetation to 69,126, up 81 percent since 1984. These underwater grass beds are a vital habitat for fish, crabs, and other bay creatures.



Wetlands are also important national resources. In FY 2001 EPA issued the "Tulloch rule," which requires a review under the CWA before undertaking certain activities that destroy wetlands. Prior to the issuance of this rule, in past years an estimated 20,000 acres of wetlands were ditched and drained and several hundred miles of streams were channelized without review or mitigation.

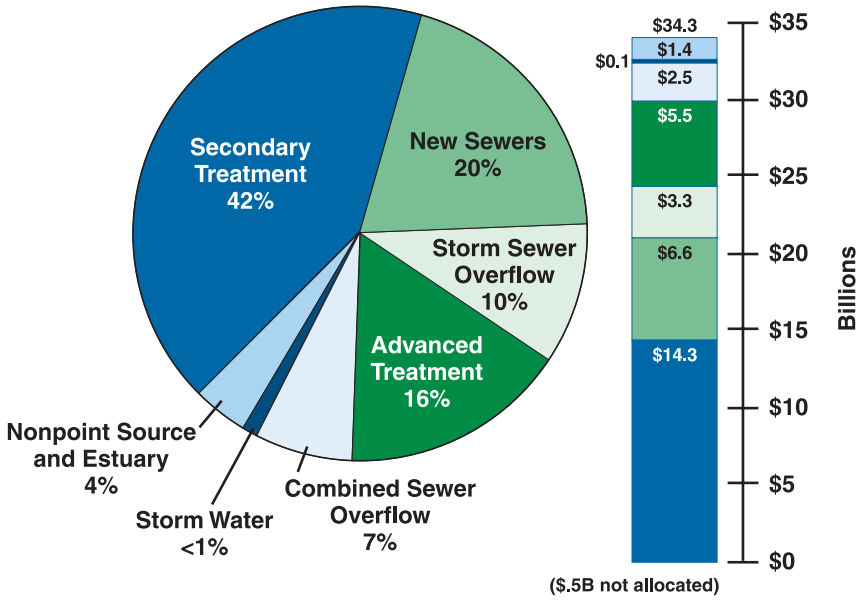
EPA takes a preventive approach to managing the sources of pollution, using a combination of effluent guidelines that establish the pollutant discharge limits for industrial and commercial sources and the permits that implement these and discharge limits for other kinds of facilities. Effluent guidelines issued in FY 2001 will significantly reduce pollutant loadings in the future. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for industrial sources issued from October 2000 through November 2001 protected water quality by preventing the discharge of an estimated 6.6 million pounds of toxic pollutants, 786 million pounds of nonconventional pollutants, and 84 million pounds of conventional pollutants into waters of the United States. EPA also increased the number of permits issued to reduce discharges of pathogens and nutrients from urban wet weather sources of pollution, such as combined sewer overflows and storm water sources. EPA continues to make progress toward eliminating the backlog of NPDES permits that need to be issued or renewed, but this backlog remains a challenge. Unfortunately there is no single reason why the rates are not improving. Factors that affect the Agency's ability to reduce the permit backlog include permit appeals and challenges, lack of or redirection of staff and resources by states, newly adopted water quality standards that are increasingly comprehensive and more stringent, and the need to integrate individual permits with watershed and other planning processes. (Refer to Section III, "Management Accomplishments and Challenges," for further discussion.)

Clean Water State Revolving Fund Projects That Initiated Operations



EPA also works to prevent pollution by funding water quality projects through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). These funds enable communities to provide services such as secondary wastewater treatment, advanced treatment, combined sewer overflow correction (treatment), and storm water treatment. In FY 2001 EPA provided $4 billion to fund such projects, including $215 million focused on nonpoint sources and estuaries. During FY 2001, 933 projects were launched, bringing the cumulative total to 7,452 since the program began in 1988.

Types of Projects Funded by the $34.3 Billion of the Clean Water State Revolving Funds (through 2001)



Beach advisories provide an important public service. In FY 2001 states and localities continue to increase the amount of information provided voluntarily about beach conditions. EPA awarded the first grants to coastal and Great Lakes states and territories under the new BEACH Act. Through improvements in the amount and consistency of information available about the condition of beaches, these grants will help states and territories develop improved, consistent monitoring and public notification programs to accompany the strengthened water quality standards required by the Act. Information about 2,200 beaches is available to the public on EPA's Beach Watch web site at **http://www.epa.gov/ost/beaches/**.

FY 2001 also saw an increase in the availability of fish consumption advisories—23 percent of lake acres and 9.8 percent of river miles were assessed and placed under advisory for fish contamination. As in FY 2000 assessments focused on lakes, which is where most people fish. EPA, together with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, also took the significant step of developing a national advisory on mercury in commercial and noncommercial fish for women of childbearing age and children. The advisory was distributed to the U.S. medical community in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control. EPA also developed, published, and distributed new translations of the brochure *Should I Eat the Fish I Catch?* in Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Korean. (Refer to the Goal 4 chapter for more about fish consumption advisories.)

Research Contributions

In FY 2001 EPA's drinking water research program provided information needed to help assess and control risks posed by exposure to microbial contaminants in drinking water. A report on the occurrence and detection of the unregulated waterborne pathogen *Aeromonas* in drinking water will help EPA evaluate whether it poses a risk to public health. In addition, a report on the inactivation of unregulated pathogens by conventional treatment methods will improve EPA's ability to reduce public health risks through effective drinking water treatment and risk management of the Nation's water supplies. EPA's research on aquatic stressors provided tools and methods for understanding, diagnosing, and predicting the effects of chemical pollutants on aquatic ecosystems. The publication of case studies illustrating the use of EPA's Stressor Identification Guidelines (*Stressor Identification Guidance Document*, EPA/822/B-00/025) will help state and local environmental resource managers identify causes of biological impairments in aquatic resources using a sound scientific methodology. Resource managers can also use these guidelines to respond to CWA requirements, which will in turn allow the Agency to identify and target for improvement those water bodies most at risk.

Program Evaluations

In the conference report accompanying EPA's FY 2001 appropriation bill, Congress directed EPA to contract with the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences to review the quality of science used to develop TMDLs. Congress also directed EPA to undertake a comprehensive analysis of costs associated with the TMDL program. In July 2001 the NAS report Assessing the TMDL Approach to Water Quality Management recognized that there is enough science to "move forward with decision-making and implementation of the TMDL program." The report called for changes in the program to account better for uncertainties, improve the water quality standards and monitoring programs, and employ adaptive implementation. One of the most critical recommendations is for states to strengthen their monitoring programs. EPA will consider these recommendations as it revises the existing program.

Also during FY 2001 EPA completed an internal evaluation of eight states' watershed management approaches. The study evaluated the experiences of selected states that use different models for watershed management. It found that statewide watershed management results in improved cross-agency coordination, better quality data, increased public involvement, and more efficient water resource management. States reported that they are hampered in implementing watershed approaches by federal statutory and EPA programmatic constraints, lack of state agency accountability and high coordination transaction costs in developing basin plans, changing state political and senior management support, and the complexity of integrating TMDL policies and process into basin-wide management. EPA is considering state recommendations to develop a more

flexible, integrated, results-driven approach to support state watershed management.

STATE AND TRIBAL PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

EPA, states, and tribes all play crucial roles in working toward the goal of clean and safe water. Virtually all of the accomplishments described above (and in particular those reported in the performance data chart that follow) represent the combined efforts of EPA, state and tribal programs. Both the CWA and Safe Drinking Water Act provide nationwide regulatory frameworks for drinking water safety and surface water and groundwater protection, but states and tribes may apply to EPA for authority to be the primary implementors. In particular, under the CWA states play a key part in setting water quality standards and making surface waters healthy, taking into account variations in hydrological and geographic conditions and the social uses of aquatic resources. All states and territories implement their own water quality standards programs, and 23 tribes have been granted federal authority to do so. Nearly all states and one territory have authority to issue general NPDES permits, and somewhat smaller numbers have authority for special source categories. Five states have approved biosolids permitting authority. All but one state (and the District of Columbia) have primary responsibility for the drinking water program, and two-thirds of the states are responsible for underground injection control, the SDWA's key ground water protection authority.

State Contributions

A major activity of EPA and the states continues to be the reduction of NPDES permit backlogs, as discussed above, but states contributed to many other FY 2001 accomplishments. EPA and its state partners updated and implemented nationally consistent guidance for fish consumption advisories. EPA worked closely with 34 coastal and Great Lakes states and territories to identify beaches to be monitored, evaluate and classify beaches on the basis of risk, and design their beach monitoring and public notification programs. Poorly managed wastewater treatment systems are a growing threat to water quality around the country, and the number of these systems is projected to increase significantly over the next 20 years. With significant help from states, EPA issued proposed Guidelines for On-site/Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems (septic systems). Achievements of the National Estuary Program, also discussed above, rely on partnerships of federal, state, and local government agencies, citizens, business leaders, educators, and researchers to identify problems in estuaries, develop specific actions to address those problems, and create and implement management plans to restore and protect estuaries.

Tribal Contributions

In FY 2001 CWSRF resources provided nearly 6,400 homes in Indian Country with adequate wastewater sanitation systems through a threefold increase in funds set aside under the program for this purpose. In addition, EPA held a national risk communication conference with representatives from 62 tribes, Asian American and Pacific Islander communities, and economically disadvantaged rural communities to develop approaches that EPA, states, and tribes can use to communicate more effectively with at-risk populations.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS OF FY 2001 PERFORMANCE ON FY 2002 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

The major impact of FY 2001 performance on FY 2002 goals and targets is in the Chesapeake Bay Program, which did not achieve the FY 2001 goal of 78,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation. Because of this, the attainment of the FY 2002 target as well as EPA's long-term commitment of 114,000 acres will depend on meeting new water quality standards to be established under the Chesapeake 2000 agreement. The effort will require increased attention from all levels of government (federal, state, and local) and from a range of federal agencies.

PERFORMANCE DATA CHART

The following performance data chart includes performance results for the FY 2001 APGs that support Goal 2. The performance chart reflects the Agency's 1997 Strategic Plan goals and objectives with which FY 2001 APGs are associated. Relevant FY 2000 and FY 1999 APGs are displayed for ease in comparing performance. Data quality information for

Goal 2 can be found on pages B-6 to B-13 of Appendix B, "Data Quality." The chart notes cases in which FY 2001 APGs are supported by National Environmental Performance Partnership System Core Performance Measures (NEPPS CPMs). Additionally, the chart presents results for FY 2000 and FY 1999 APGs for which data were not available when the FY 2000 report was published, as well as for FY 2000 APGs that are not associated with FY 2001 APGs.

Summary of FY 2001 Performance

5 Goal Met	3 Goal Not Met	0 Data Lag

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water

Annual Performance Goals and Measures
FY 1999–FY 2001 Results

By 2005, protect human health so that 95% of the population served by community water systems will receive water that meets drinking water standards, consumption of contaminated fish and shellfish will be reduced, and exposure to microbial and other forms of contamination in waters used for recreation will be reduced.

Progress Toward Strategic Objective: EPA is on track to achieve this objective by 2005. The Agency has consistently met its drinking water goals, and the population receiving water that meets all standards continues to increase. EPA does not track consumption of fish and shellfish, but it continues to work with states, the Food and Drug Administration, the Centers for Disease Control, and others to improve fish consumption advisories and to increase the amount and quality of information about contaminated fish available to the public. The Beach Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act, signed in October 2000, requires states, territories, and tribes that have coastal recreational waters and authority for water quality standards to adopt new water quality standards for microbial contamination. The standards must be in place by April 2004, or EPA will promulgate them. These strengthened standards will reduce exposure to contamination in recreational waters by 2005.

APG 8		Planned	Actual
FY 2001	**Maintain percent of the population served by water systems that will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards that were in effect as of 1994. Goal Met.** ➥**Corresponds with FY 2001 NEPPS Core Performance Measure (CPM).**		
	Performance Measures		
	- Population served by community drinking water systems with no violations during the year of any federally enforceable health-based standards that were in place by 1994.	**91%**	**91%**
	- Population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems with no violations during the year of any federally enforceable health-based standards that were in place by 1994.	**96%**	**92%**
FY 2000	*91% of the population served by community drinking water systems will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards that were in effect as of 1994, up from 83% in 1994. Goal Met.*		*91%*
FY 1999	*89% (increase of 1% over 1998) of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards in effect as of 1994, up from 83% in 1994. Goal Met.*		*91%*

FY 2001 Result: Of the universe of Public Water Systems (PWSs), nearly 264 million people were regularly served by Community Water Systems in 2001; this represents the principal focus of drinking water protection efforts and our chief measure of success. Nevertheless, the protectiveness of another subset of PWSs, the "non-community non-transient" systems, representing locations with a regular service population (for example, factories and schools, with independent water supplies), is of national importance as well. The FY 2001 actual result for non-transient systems was below expectations; this is partly the result of more accurate reporting of non-transient systems' performance status, reflecting data improvement efforts. To improve performance among this sector, EPA is implementing a strategy to help small water systems (including the non-community systems) build technical, financial, and managerial capacity they need to meet health-based standards and better protect human health.

APG 9		Planned	Actual
FY 2001	**Reduce exposure to contaminated recreation waters by increasing the information available to the public and decision-makers. Goal Met.**		
	Performance Measures		
	- Beaches for which monitoring and closure data is available at http://www.epa/gov/OST/beaches/ (cumulative).	**2,200**	**2,200**

FY 2000	*Reduce exposure to contaminated recreational waters by increasing the information available to the public and decision-makers. Goal Met.*	
	Performance Measures	
	- Cumulative number of beaches for which monitoring and closure data is available at "beaches" web page	*1,981*
	- Number of digitized maps on the web page	*150*

FY 2001 Result: The BEACH Act, signed into law in October 2000, requires stronger water quality standards for bathing beaches. The law requires states, tribes, and territories that have coastal recreational waters to adopt new or revised water quality standards for pathogens and pathogen indicators in accordance with criteria that EPA published in 1986. EPA is required to promulgate standards for states that do not by April 2004 adopt standards and criteria that are at least as protective as EPA's. States and territories will use funds from BEACH grants to develop strong, consistent monitoring and public notification programs based on these stronger standards.

Conserve and Enhance the Ecological Health of the Nation's (State, Interstate, and Tribal) Waters and Aquatic Ecosystems—Rivers and Streams, Lakes, Wetlands, Estuaries, Coastal Areas, Oceans, and Groundwater—So That 75% of Waters Will Support Healthy Aquatic Communities by 2005.

Progress Toward Strategic Objective: The number of watersheds with 80% of waters meeting all standards is increasing. At the same time, EPA is making progress in assessing and analyzing water quality nationwide with an increasing degree of confidence. In FY 1998 states, tribes, and territories reported on the quality of approximately 40% of the Nation's waters. EPA is working to improve state monitoring programs so states have more timely monitoring information to support their decision-making. The APG below measures progress toward the revised strategic objective established with a target of 675 watersheds for 2005.

APG 10		**Planned**	**Actual**
FY 2001	**Water quality will improve on a watershed basis such that 550 of the nation's 2,262 watersheds will have greater than 80 percent of assessed waters meeting all water quality standards, up from 500 watersheds in 1998. Goal Not Met.**	**550**	**510**
FY 2000	*Environmental improvement projects will be under way in 350 high priority watersheds as a result of implementing activities under the Clean Water Action Plan (CWAP). Goal Not Met.*		*324*
FY 1999	*As part of CWAP, all states will be conducting or have completed unified watershed assessments, with support from EPA, to identify aquatic resources in greatest need of restoration or prevention activities. Goal Met.*		*56*

FY 2001 Result: This APG reflects the actual quality of water and the extent to which waterbodies support specific uses. Achievement of this APG is dependent on successful implementation (by states and EPA) of the full suite of CWA actions. This goal represents (admittedly very broad) a snapshot of water quality at one point in time, so it is an imperfect measure of trends, given inconsistencies in states' monitoring over time. EPA is working with states to improve water monitoring programs, including better integration of their data. EPA is also improving the national tracking of progress in restoring watersheds via WATERS, an information system that uses EPA's standard mapping application to display water quality information about local waters.

APG 11		**Planned**	**Actual**
FY 2001	**Assure that states and tribes have effective, up-to-date water quality standards programs adopted in accordance with the Water Quality Standards (WQSs) regulation and the WQSs program priorities. Goal Not Met.**		
	Performance Measures		
	- Number of states with new or revised WQSs that EPA either approved, or disapproved and promulgated replacements	**30**	**21**
	- Cumulative number of tribes with approved WQSs in place	**27**	**19**
FY 2000	*Assure that states and tribes have effective, up-to-date water quality standards programs adopted in accordance with the WQSs regulation and WQSs program priorities. Goal Not Met.*		
	Performance Measures		
	- Number of states with new or revised WQSs that EPA either approved, or disapproved and promulgated replacements.		*35*
	- Cumulative number of tribes with approved WQSs in place.		*16*

FY 2001 Result: Water quality standards established under the Clean Water Act establish specific environmental goals for our nation's waters. Having current, protective water quality standards in place is an essential element of the national water program's water quality protection efforts. Even though EPA did not meet its targets for these actions, states and tribes have done significant work in this area. A number of state standards are complete but waiting for state approval before formal submission to EPA. EPA continues to work with tribes

to clarify national policies for tribes to receive authorization to run the water quality standards program, which will facilitate approval of new tribal water quality standards. Please refer to Section III, Management Accomplishments and Challenges, for a more detailed discussion of the strategies to address issues related to WQSs.

APG 12		Planned	Actual
FY 2001	**Restore and protect estuaries through the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs). Goal Met.**		
	Performance Measures		
	- Acres of habitat preserved, restored and/or created nationwide as part of the National Estuary Program (cumulative).	**50,000**	**70,000**

FY 2001 Result: 70,000 acres of habitat were preserved, restored and/or created nationwide as part of the National Estuary Program.

By 2005, Pollutant Discharges From Key Point Sources and Nonpoint Source Runoff Will Be Reduced by at Least 20% from 1992 Levels. Air Deposition of Key Pollutants Impacting Water Bodies Will Be Reduced.

Progress Toward Strategic Objective: By 2005 pollutant discharges from key point sources and nonpoint source runoff will be reduced by at least 20% from 1992 levels. Air deposition of key pollutants impacting water bodies will be reduced. EPA continues to face a significant challenge in its ability to adequately document actual pollutant loadings reductions. The amount of data available from many EPA programs is and will continue to be very limited. To help document loadings reductions from permits that implement effluent guidelines and implement an overall loadings reductions strategy, EPA will take steps to determine the number of facilities in each major program. This will greatly improve the Agency's ability to successfully model expected reductions and validate these models using the limited data EPA has. EPA also will continue to improve its ability to measure loadings reductions from its key technical assistance programs and thereby demonstrate the direct contribution of these programs to the Agency's strategic goals and objectives, as well as the President's theme of ensuring compliance.

APG 13		Planned	Actual
FY 2001	**Industrial discharges of pollutants to the nation's waters will be significantly reduced through implementation of effluent guidelines. Goal Met.**		
	Performance Measures		
	- Cumulative reduction in toxic-pollutant loadings by facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 and 1999, as predicted by model projections.	**9.8 M lb**	**10.3 M lb**
	- Reduction in loadings for conventional pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 and 2000, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections.	**552.7M lb**	**557 M lb**
	- Reduction in loadings for non-conventional pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 and 2000, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections.	**935.6 M lb**	**922 M lb**
FY 2000	*Industrial discharges of pollutants to the nation's waters will be significantly reduced through implementation of effluent guidelines. Goal Met.*		
	Performance Measures		
	- Cumulative reduction in toxic-pollutant loadings by facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992-1999, against 1992 levels (predicted by models).		*4 M lb*
	- Cumulative reduction in conventional-pollutant loadings by facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992-1999, against 1992 levels (predicted by models).		*473 M lb*
	- Cumulative reduction in non-conventional-pollutant loadings by facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992-1999, against 1992 levels (predicted by models).		*136 M lb*

FY 2001 Result: Targets were based on model projections of effluent guidelines, having to estimate both the facility universe and the number of permits developed. Numbers above represent estimated achievements on November 15, 2001, when regions were able to complete issuance of all permits, including a general oil and gas permit covering 400 facilities in Region 6.

APG 14		Planned	Actual
FY 2001	**Current national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permits reduce or eliminate discharges into the nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities; and (2) pollutants from urban storm water, combined sewer overflow, and concentrated animal feeding operations. Goal Not Met.**		
	Performance Measures		
	- Major point sources are covered by current permits	**89%**	**75%**
	- Minor point sources are covered by current permits.	**66%**	**75%**

FY 2001 Result: Unfortunately, there is no single reason why the rates are not improving. Factors that affect the permit backlog are permit appeals and challenges, lack of or redirection of staff and resources by states, newly adopted water quality standards that are increasingly comprehensive and more stringent, and the need to integrate individual permits with watershed and other planning processes. Please refer to Section III, Management Accomplishments and Challenges, for a more detailed discussion of the strategies to address issues related to NPDES permits.

APG 15		Planned	Actual
FY 2001	**700 projects funded by the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) will initiate operations, 7,200 including 400 projects providing secondary treatment, advanced treatment, CSO correction (treatment), and/or storm water treatment. Cumulatively, SRF funded projects will have initiated operations since program inception. Goal Met.**	**7,200**	**7,452**
FY 2000	*Another two million people will receive the benefits of secondary treatment of wastewater, for a total of 181 million people. Goal Met.*		*2 M*
FY 1999	*Another 3.4 million people will receive the benefits of secondary treatment of wastewater, for a total of 179 million. Goal Met.*		*3.4 M*

FY 2001 Result: 933 projects funded by the Clean Water SRF initiated operations, including 400 projects providing secondary treatment, advanced treatment, CSO correction (treatment), and/or storm water treatment were completed in FY 2001. Cumulatively, 7,452 SRF-funded projects have initiated operations since program inception.

Prior Year Annual Performance Goals Without Corresponding FY 2001 Goals (Actual Performance Data Available in FY 2000 and Beyond or With Performance Targets Beyond FY 2001)

APG		Planned	Actual
FY 1999	*By 2003: deliver support tools, such as watershed models, enabling resource planners to select consistent, appropriate watershed management solutions and alternative, less costly wet-weather flow control technologies costly wet-weather costly wet-weather .*		*target year is FY 2003*

FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals (No Longer Reported for FY 2001)

Reduce uncertainties and improve methods associated with the evaluation and control of risks posed by exposure to disinfection by-products in drinking water.

Reduce uncertainties and improve methods associated with the evaluation and control of risks posed by exposure to microbial contaminants in drinking water.

Identify the primary life support functions of surface waters that contribute to the management of sustainability of watersheds.

Develop modeling, monitoring, and risk management methods that enable planners and regulatory officials to more accurately characterize receiving and recreational water quality and to select appropriate control technologies.